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Digest of the International Law of the United States contains much and Moore's *International Arbitrations* still more, and these works are not cited. Prentiss Webster's works on *Citizenship* and *Naturalization* are here, but Alexander P. Morse's *Treatise on Citizenship and Naturalization* (Boston, 1881) and Van Dyne's *Citizenship of the United States* (Rochester, 1904) are not, and they are works of far greater weight than Webster's. There is no mention of the great report on naturalization and allegiance made by the British Commission of 1868. It can be found, among other places, in *Opinions of the Principal Officers of the Executive Departments and Other Papers relating to Expatriation, Naturalization, and Change of Allegiance* (Government Printing Office, 1873), and in the same volume are the notable letters of President Grant's Cabinet officers, which are also omitted from this bibliography. It ought to include also Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's treatise on *Nationality*, which was written because of the British Commission's report.

GAILLARD HUNT.

The Purchase of Florida: its History and Diplomacy. By HUBERT BRUCE FULLER, A.M., LL.M. (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. 1906. Pp. 399.)

THIS is a disappointing book. For the most part, the story of the complicated transactions that led up to the Florida Treaty is entirely familiar, but it is to be found only in scattered chapters of the history of the first forty years of our national life. A complete, coherent, and continuous narrative of the events on both sides of the Atlantic which resulted on the one hand in the surrender by Spain of her most cherished colonial policy, and on the other in rounding out the territory of the United States and extending it to the Pacific, would be a most interesting and useful work. It might be much more; but so much at least the student who takes up this handsome and portly volume has a reasonable right to expect. He will not, however, discover in its pages much that is new, nor will he find what is old rearranged in a particularly attractive form.

Mr. Fuller has failed to give us a clear account of the unusually intricate transactions with which his book must deal, and this failure is chiefly owing to his sins of omission. There is so much to set down, and the sources of information are so numerous, that the most practised skill would be needed to marshal all the relevant facts. Mr. Fuller has left large and fatal gaps in his narrative, and the result is disastrous.

As an example of his method, the case of the Texas boundary may be mentioned. The final negotiations between Adams and de Onís were almost solely concerned with this subject. For months they contended over the question whether the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Sabine, or some more easterly line should be adopted as the western boundary of the United States. For months they went over the well-

worn history of La Salle and the facts of the successive Spanish *entradas*. When they had agreed upon the line of the Sabine, the one criticism on the treaty in the United States was based on the supposed surrender of Texas. Clay's attack rested upon no other ground than the assertion that Texas was a part of the Louisiana purchase; that Congress alone had authority to alienate territory; and that Texas had been alienated without adequate consideration. Without an understanding of the nature of the claim asserted by the American government to the ownership of Texas, it is not possible to comprehend what it was that Adams and de Onís spent so much time in discussing, or what was the point of Clay's criticism; and yet Mr. Fuller gives no hint of the real nature of that controversy.

Even more serious is the very imperfect manner in which contemporary events in Europe and South America are treated. Surely the most essential feature of any history of the Florida purchase must be an inquiry into the motives which induced the Spanish government in 1795, in 1800, and finally in 1819 to surrender her claims to sovereignty over the greater part of the present territory of the United States. These motives can be understood only by examining her relations to the contending parties in the European wars from 1793 to 1815, the reactionary policies which prevailed during the period immediately after the abdication of Napoleon, and the internal dissensions which so profoundly affected Spanish history after 1808. Nor can the influence of the varying fortunes of the South American and Mexican revolutions be lost sight of. But Mr. Fuller has not thought it worth while to trace in detail the close connection between affairs in Europe and the protracted negotiations for the treaty. He hardly glances at the very important share of Hyde de Neuville and Poletica in framing the final agreement and securing its ratification, and he gives no explanation of the reasons why France and Russia were so much concerned in the result. He refers to no original sources except American archives, letters, diaries, and newspapers. His bibliography does not even mention any work on European history.

The book begins with an account of the early relations of Spain and the United States in which so important an event as the capture of Pensacola by Galvez is not even mentioned. The closing of the Mississippi, its opening by the treaty of 1795, and the purchase of Louisiana are next dealt with. The author is very severe on the American government for concluding the purchase in the face of the Spanish protests; but his strictures fail to carry conviction when we recall that he omits to state all the facts. For example, he quotes Casa d'Yrujo as protesting that France had agreed not to alienate Louisiana; but he fails to note that this promise was made in July, 1802, or nearly two years after the cession of October, 1800. The breach of such a promise might well give rise to just complaints by Spain against France; but neither in law nor in morals did it require the United States to repudiate the bargain it had made with the latter power.

The discussions as to West Florida, the events of the War of 1812, and Jackson's exploits in 1818 are fully treated. Here the author is more at home, and these chapters are distinctly the best in the book, although there is a marked want of sympathy with the prejudices of the Americans of that day. Their dislike for the Spaniards was not due merely to the Mississippi incident. It was a tradition inherited since the time of Elizabeth from their English ancestors, and it was fostered by the accounts of the inhuman cruelty with which the South American wars were carried on. Jackson's hatred of "the Dons" was no personal peculiarity. It was the embodiment of a very wide-spread popular feeling, of which the impartial historian must take note.

The tedious negotiations during Monroe's presidency are then narrated at length, and the book ends with some very damaging reflections upon the conduct of the public men of the United States. There is no discrimination as to parties. Fisher Ames and Hamilton are condemned equally with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Livingston, Pinckney, and Jackson. The author spares no epithets. The Florida Act of 1811 was "a bold defiance of the law of nations and individuals" (p. 326); the seizure of Amelia Island was a gross artifice, a shallow deception, "a proceeding particularly disgraceful" (p. 327). The recognition of the independence of the revolted Spanish colonies was an act of "singular bad faith" (p. 329). The spoliation claims against Spain are harshly criticized; but no reference is made to the singularly careful inquiry into their validity and amount, made by the commission under the eleventh article of the Florida Treaty, where the awards were largely in excess of the \$5,000,000 stipulated to be paid.

The book has an ample index and two maps. The first of these exhibits the line proposed in 1782 as the western boundary of the United States; the second traces Jackson's line of march in Florida. If the latter map had been on a larger scale and had not extended so far north as to take in Milwaukee and Poughkeepsie, nor so far west as the Rocky Mountains, it would have been more convenient.

In an appendix are printed the full text of the treaties of 1795 and 1819, the instructions to Monroe of July 29, 1803, in regard to a cession of the Floridas, and Adams's instructions of November 28, 1818, defending Jackson's proceedings in Florida. Why these well-known and very accessible documents should have been reprinted here is not explained by anything in the preface or the body of the book.

Mexico: its Social Evolution. By a Board of Editors, under the Directorship of JUSTO SIERRA. Translated into English by G. SENTIÑÓN. (Mexico City: J. Balleescá y Compañía, Sucesor. 1900, 1904. Two folio volumes in three. Pp. 415, iv; 417-778, i; 444.)

THE above is the title of the English edition, brought out in translation the past year, of a work whose original is in Spanish, but which has